

AMARILLO DAILY NEWS

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
The Daily News will be delivered by car, where in Amarillo, or by mail outside of the city for \$5.00 a year, or 50c a month in advance.

The "left-wing" maneuvers of the Allies seem to have been "winged."

The "Duke's Mixture" allied army seems to be particularly strong on the wing.

War seems to have succeeded in crowding everything off the front page except pretty girls.

General von Kluck must be chuckling all over at the failure of the Allies to envelop and clip his wing.

Pity the poor little creeks that never hope to be rivers, if the rivers and harbors will be pruned to the limit.

Three of the Antwerp forts fell Monday, which would lead some people to believe that our Sunday peace prayers are helping the Germans.

"Corn Crop Estimates Overrated," reads a news headline. War correspondents must also have been making the corn reports for the United States.

Too much sympathy should not be wasted on prisoners of war. They are far better situated than the men in the trenches. They may live to tell of their experiences.

Now comes Mrs. Bryan and declares she has been in favor of woman's suffrage for a long time. And we naturally conclude that she succeeded in inducing Mr. Bryan to all the questions in the right light.

A late dispatch stated that "General Zapata has again decided to support the new Mexican government." Which means the new government has promised to let Zapata in on the new deal.

Al Jennings, the former outlaw, whose political aspirations were rebuked by the voters of Oklahoma recently, is a poor loser. He says he was cheated. If he was he is getting a taste of his own medicine. Ex-train robbers should practice more humility.

A newspaper dispatch from the seat of war states that on account of the mortality among the horses, it may be necessary for the battling armies to declare peace soon. That monarch who shouted, "My Kingdom for a horse," may have been closer to the truth than many of us ever believed.

While preparations for peace are going on in one part of Mexico, fighting is merely proceeding in another. You might pacify all the Mexican people part of the time and part of the greasers all the time, but pacifying all the peons all the time—nothing doing.

HOW WAR MAY ADD TO OUR WEALTH

Mark Sullivan, editor of Collier's in an address at Detroit last Saturday to the advertising clubs of that city, Cleveland, Buffalo and Rochester, declared that the immigration from Europe that would follow the end of the present war, and especially from Germany, would add enormously to our national assets.

That immigration will increase is to be expected. Poverty, political oppression and religious persecution are, historically, the stimulants of emigration. Except in the case of the Jews of Eastern Europe, the latter factor has ceased to be operative. Nor is an increase of political oppression likely to occur. If the war produces any political effect it will be in the direction of more democratic liberty.

The factor of poverty will remain and he is destined for the time. Whichever side wins, the destruction of wealth will have been enormous. The life of the common man will be harder, and he will be more inclined to take "hazard of new fortunes" in lands over which the destructive broom of war has not passed.

Mr. Sullivan estimated an immigration of at least 1,000,000 immediately following the end of the war, and largely from Germany. Wherever in Europe the immigrants come from they will be welcomed by all right-thinking Americans. None will be more welcome than those from Germany.

They will not add to our problem of literacy, nor swell the ranks of "unskilled" labor. No per-

son in Europe are better schooled. None show a higher average of skill in the arts and crafts. Abraham Lincoln, long ago, declared every able-bodied immigrant worth at least \$1,000 to this country. An addition of 1,000,000 trained and educated workers thus means, at the lowest estimate \$1,000,000,000 added to our national resources—Chicago Herald.

THE CHRISTMAS SHIP'S GREATER MISSION

The thoughts of the Christmas Ship bearing gifts from the children of peace-blest America to the children of war-torn Europe, whose own brothers have brought to them the tokens of Christmas joy, has touched the hearts of all sorts of millions of people with its beauty. But the Christmas Ship is the Christmas Ship, and work is going to be greater, and more lasting, in its service to the children of America than to the children of Europe. The stirring deeds of kindness of the children of America—the impulse to thoughts and acts of helpfulness they feel in this cause—will not end nor lose force when the Ship has steamed away with its cargo.

The Christmas Ship will leave behind it on our shores a greater cargo than it bears and a more enduring. The children, and their elders, who have helped to load it will be made by the effort more thoughtful about the unfortunate—more sensitive to the cry of distress—all the rest of their lives.

Miss Jane Addams was mourning the other day over the European war and expressed the fear that its worst effect would be a world-wide dulling of sensibility to human suffering through its enormous daily spectacle of suffering. She illustrated what she meant under several heads:

Child Labor.—When a million men are suffering in the trenches wet and cold and wounded, what are a few children suffering under hard conditions in the factories?

Old Age Pensions.—With widows and fatherless children numbered by thousands, what are a few old people more or less?

Infant Mortality.—What are half a million new-born children in comparison with the hideous wholesale slaughter of thousands of men each day?

It will be years before these things are taken up again. All organized social welfare activities are put back. We have to work up public opinion anew.

Such dulling of sensibilities is precisely what bought of the Christmas Ship, and work and sacrifice to load it, are going to counteract. All virtues grow by exercise and practice. Their growth is especially stimulated when the imagination is stirred by the suggestion of some definite, tangible benefit to be conferred by their exercise. It is results that count, in charity as in business. And it is the assurance of concrete results to be obtained by them that stirs the minds and hearts of men to action.

Every worker for help for the poor and unfortunate knows that it is not by talking about poverty and dire living conditions that help is obtained, but by presenting actual cases of suffering and distress and by pointing out to those addressed some personal, material thing that they can do to lift that burden. Miss Addams knows this—none better.

And that is the power and the mission of the Christmas Ship.

The idea of helpfulness—the idea of human service—**that** is to human kindness—to which the Christmas Ship is sowing for a harvest of deeds of mercy that will bear fruit a hundred-fold in the years to come. The conviction that they can do the knowledge that they have helped—**that** is the surrounder and comfort the distressed, reflected in the plastic mind of child hood will be the result therefrom. "As the twig is bent so is the tree inclined."

The quality of mercy is not strained. It is twice best, it blesses him that gives and him that takes. That is the truth. They that give are even more blessed than they who receive. That is why the Christmas Ship, thought about it, work for it, personal sacrifice for it, are certain to bring a greater benefit to the children's children of America than even to the bereaved children of Europe to whom its cargo will give Christmas joy. That is the greater mission of the Christmas Ship.

Chicago Herald.

SAVING THE UNIT

Millet's "Man of the Hoe" stolid, low browed, heavy-jawed, "the brother of the ox," gazing stupidly about him, is usually taken as the type of man produced by oppression. Generations of feudal privilege are supposed to have culminated in this man.

But David Starr Jordan of Leland Stanford University suggests another view. The "Man of the Hoe" is not the sorry product of feudal serfdom. He is an example of the survival of the units.

For generations the strong and healthy men of France have been going to the wars. So have the strong and healthy men of the other nations of Western Europe. The laggards, the feeble minded, the weak and sickly stayed at home and became the fathers of the nation. The Man of the Hoe, then, is the descendant of generations of the less desirable men of France—of the men who were not considered fit for soldiers.

He is chained to the wheel of labor. Doctor Jordan points out, is the result, not the cause of his impotence. The lords and masters of the earth can prove an alibi so far as oppressing him is concerned. Their responsibility comes from sacrificing the elite of the earth in their wars.

THE IDLE SINGLE WOMAN

(By Laura Kirkman)

Thank goodness, there are not many of her kind left—not many that consider their chances for usefulness over, because they did not marry. Today, the average single woman keeps herself very bit as busy as her married sister. She recognizes that the reason she wanted to marry, is because she longed to be of use; and that she can be of use anyway! Marriage is only one way of employing one's powers—only one career. Shall a perfectly good brain relapse into apathy because it is not used in this one particular way? The world is so full of a number of things! But the idle single woman nurses her disappointment like a spoilt child. She wants to live on pie only.

The Amarillo Daily News
Guarantees to advertisers more
than fifty per cent greater cir-
culation than any other daily
paper published in Northwest
Texas.

National Geographic Society's War Primer—No 14

BAPAME.—A small town of Northern France, 15 miles south of southeast of Arras and 25 miles northwest of St. Quentin, the scene of the great battle of January 3, 1871, as a result of which the Germans fell back behind the Somme. The town also figures in the peace of the Pyrenees in 1659, by which it was ceded to Louis XIV. The town, just turned 25, had been strongly attracted to one of the scenes of Maxima, but, in the peace of Pyrenees, it was agreed that the new frontier ship with Spain should be separated by the marriage of Louis to his cousin, the Infanta Maria Theresa. The marriage took place at once. Bapame is an artillery station, possessing considerable strength. It has extensive cotton, coffee, thread and spinning mills. Surrounding district is extremely arid, a single fountain affording the chief water supply. The town population is about 3,000.

VALIEVO.—A prosperous garrison town of Serbia, on the River Kolubara, 25 miles from the Austrian border to the north and the same distance from the Bosnian border on the west. Lead-mining and smelting are carried on in the neighboring Medvednik mountains. Besides being the center of the plain-growing and distilling industries, Valjevo has a considerable trade in cattle for which the pastures watered by the Kolubara are celebrated. Its population is about 8,000.



TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

FOR RENT.—Tidy nicely furnished rooms for light housekeeping, with private family, all conveniences. Phone 416. 292-29

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NETLEY.—A village in England, three miles southeast of Southampton, on the east shore of Southampton Water. Henry III founded a Cistercian Abbey here in 1227, and its extensive ruins are the chief point of interest in the town today. The gatehouse was transformed into a fort at the time of Henry VIII. Netley Hospital for wounded soldiers, one mile southeast of the Abbey, was built in 1866 after the Crimean War. It is the principal military hospital in Great Britain giving accommodations for upwards of 1,000 patients.

TORQUAY.—A town in England, 26 miles from Exeter. Its principal reputation is as a winter residence; the temperature seldom rising as high as 70 degrees in the summer or falling below the freezing point in winter. In the neighborhood evidence of Roman occupation has been found. After the defeat of the Spanish Armada Don Pedro's gallery was brought into Tor Bay and William Francis Orange landed at Tor Bay in Nov. 16, 1688. Until the middle of the 19th century the place was an insignificant fishing village. In the town are a number of marble-polishing works, and terra cotta ware of fine quality is manufactured from a deposit of clay nearby. The town has a population of about 25,000.

ANGRA PREQUENA. (Luderitz Bay)—One of the three bays along the coast of German Southwest Africa, about 150 miles from its southern border. The bay is not of much value for shipping purposes as it is in danger of being filled with sand by the strong, cold, northerly ebb current. Many small islands, which stud the coast north and south of Angra Prequena, belong to Great Britain. The Little Fish River enters the Atlantic Ocean here. There are settlements with about 1200 inhabitants at Luderitz Bay. The discovery of diamonds in this district in July 1908 caused a rush of treasure seekers. The diamonds were found on the surface in sandy soil and were of small size, resembling Brazilian diamonds. By the end of the year the total yield was over 25,000 carats. The coast of Southwest Africa was discovered by Bartholomew Diaz in 1488, whilst endeavoring to find his way to the Indies, when he anchored in Angra Prequena.

MIKAWA.—A town of Russian Poland, six miles from the East Prussian border, 47 miles northwest of Warsaw and the same distance northeast of Plock. The town is on the main line of the railroad running from Danzig to Warsaw, and is the last station of any importance north of Warsaw beside the border. Its population is about 12,000. It has extensive cloth and leather goods manufactures.

WILDAU.—A town of Russian Poland, 40 miles southeast of Kielce and 20 miles north of Galician Cracow, whose situation is supposed to resemble that of Jerusalem. Its founder, Gyrphus Jaxa, selected the spot in memory of a pilgrimage to the Holy City. One of the bloodiest battles of the insurrection of 1863, which closed the national history of Poland, was fought here. The town has a population of about 25,000.

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UNGVAR.—A town of Northern Hungary, on the Uzh river, 28 miles

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\$9.00 Hart, Schaffner & Marx Trousers	\$5.50
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\$4.50 Hart, Schaffner & Marx also Dutchess Pants	\$3.35

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Think and get here in a hurry for this will be the last of the Manhattan Shirts. All that we have in stock will be put on the bargain table so that you may buy as many as you want, and they have been sold by H. Joe Isaacs & Bro., for \$2.00 and \$3.00, and the price while they last will be

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The Famous Shirts, which have been made exclusively for H. Joe Isaacs & Bro., to sell at \$1.00 and the greatest assortment that you have ever seen in stripes and fancy figures. This has been a late shipment of shirts which had been bought for the fall delivery, and they go at the low price of

50¢ FOUR-IN-HAND TIES, 20c, 3 FOR 50c

These ties are the prettiest ties of the season, and they are all silk, made of the new flowered material. This is one of the best values that you have ever seen. Brown, tan, red, navy blue and fourteen different shades. Your choice of 18 dozen at 3 for 50c

\$5.00 MEN'S UNDERWEAR FOR \$3.00

The very finest all wool grade two-piece suit of underwear, made by the American Hosiery Co., who make the very best in shirts and drawers, that is, in separate underwear that is made. These are solid garments. H. Joe Isaacs & Bro.'s price \$5.00. Our price, per garment

\$3.00

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25¢ MEN'S HOSE—15¢ PAIR

Interwoven hose in tan, grey, red and other shades which retail the world over at 25 cents, but we have other 25 cent hose in black, gray and tan in sizes ranging from 9 1/2 to 11 1/2. H. Joe Isaacs & Bro.'s price 25 cents. Our price

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